

I've invented the
perpetual motion picture
(see right ear)

McGILL DAILY

(see left ear)

HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

VOL. I — No. 4

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1965

3 cents

Red & White Revue hits stage

Students agree to co-ordinate high school press

The formation of a press designed to unite the high school newspapers of the Montreal region was recently announced.

Called the 'United High School Press', or 'UHSP', it hopes to improve the quality of high school newspapers in both the calibre of writing and subject-matter covered, as well as in the layout and over-all management of the papers.

The executive of UHSP, President Mark Medico, and Vice-Presidents Rita Karakas and Gina Miedwiecki, were elected by the representatives of over 30 papers last November 7. At the same meeting, Carl Dow of the Montreal Star was appointed Advisor to the 'Press'.

Since then, UHSP has set up a series of weekly editorial meetings in the Star offices at which limited numbers of high school editors and one of their assistants receive technical instruction and advice. The Star has also set up an annual competition for the best school paper.

In addition, through the organizing influence of United High School Press, a newspaper exchange program — through which copies of each school's paper is sent to the other Montreal high schools — has been vastly expanded. UHSP also feels that it has definitely influenced the establishment of several new pa-

WINTER CARNIVAL JINKS OCCUPY MID-TERM BREAK

The McGill Winter Carnival, the time for snow sculptures, winter games, and the letting down of hair, is fast approaching and close to 10,000 McGillians are getting set to enjoy the festivities of February 18-20.

The University assumes a bright new face during the Carnival; joie de vivre emerges uninhibited. The opening event is the annual Daily-SEC (Students' Executive Council) Toilet Bowl, in which the two organizations, dressed in longjohns and assorted other garments, take part in a no-holds-barred, "touch" football game.

The Carnival opens on Thursday, February 18, with a full slate of events. All week the various fraternities on campus will have been busily constructing snow or ice sculptures. The judging (on which fraternity honour hinges) is done after the opening ceremonies.

On Thursday afternoon the Engineering Faculty is scheduled to take part in a Medley Relay race in Lower Campus; bed pushing, dog sled pulling and other assorted races.

That night, the University of Montreal hockey squad plays the Redmen for the Birks Trophy in front of the television cameras of Radio McGill. Later in the evening, a dance, presided over by Bobby Rydell, will be held in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. The Carnival Queen will be selected at the dance.

The scene shifts up to the Laurentians on Friday for a full day of skiing, skating, ski-dooing, and dancing at Mont Habitant.

On Saturday, there will be a car rally, the finishing off of the three day debating tourney in which 40 universities will have taken part, and the big folk-singing concert at the Gym, featuring Ian and Sylvia, and Gale Garnett.

pers this year, while assisting in the improvement of many older ones.

For the future, the 'Press' plans to set up closer relations with the McGill Daily and possibly with the Canadian University Press (CUP), an internationally recognized organization representing all the English universities in Canada.

UHSP's mailing address is 8187 Stuart Avenue, Montreal, Que.

"Cache on Delivery" — that's what it's called. This year's action-packed revolutionary vs. revolutionary vs. revolutionary edition of the Red and White Revue opens in McGill's Moyse Hall next Thursday, February 4 continuing through February 10.

The Revue, the granddaddy of stage productions at McGill is entirely student acted, student produced and student written. The only pros in the show are the musicians in the orchestra and the director who is always a top Canadian in his field.

The show is traditionally a musical comedy with a trend toward political satire and "C.O.D." is no exception. The plot deals with a junior executive of the External Affairs Ministry, Foreign Aid Department who has been ordered to send a shipment of medical supplies to an underdeveloped country. He is then persuaded to switch lipstick for medicine by the leader of a band of revolutionaries. Naturally, as in all shows, complications develop and bullets are mistaken for lipsticks etc., etc., etc.

The show includes scenes in a discotheque, a beatnik café and of course chorus lines of beautiful girls. The original music has been composed by Mike Blumenstein and Frank Mills with the dialogue by Eddie Aranoff and Steve Krol. The director, Wally Burgess,

back for his second Revue, comes from Toronto where he has danced in and choreographed many stage and television productions.

Past Red and Whites have re-opened for professional runs during the summer season, so great was the response to the original performances. Hits such as "My Fur Lady" and "Got it Made" of recent years played to large audiences during the summer with the former playing for several weeks at Stratford.

Tickets to "C.O.D." are available at the Union Box Office, 690 Sherbrooke West. Prices are \$2.50 and \$1.75. Seats are reserved so advance purchase is advisable or tickets may be reserved by calling 288-2062 from 9 am to 5 pm.

Student Handbook

All the activities described in this issue are fully described in the Students' Society Handbook. This may be obtained, free of charge, at 690 Sherbrooke Street W.

Surfin' Bird — horror of halls

Jeremy Taylor floats down a corridor in McConnell Hall on his two foot land type surfboard. The boys up at the residences have taken to this new sport with great enthusiasm and have perfected their skills to such extent as to permit them to navigate corners while remaining in a vertical position. They are said to have experimented with their crafts on hilly University Street and Pine Avenue, but ran into considerable difficulty at rush hour.

In this issue

This is the first of a series of three High School Supplements, each of which will deal with one specific aspect of college life.

This issue concentrates on Student Activities. Next month's will focus on some of the educational aspects of the university. The last issue, due in May, will discuss the role of the student within society.

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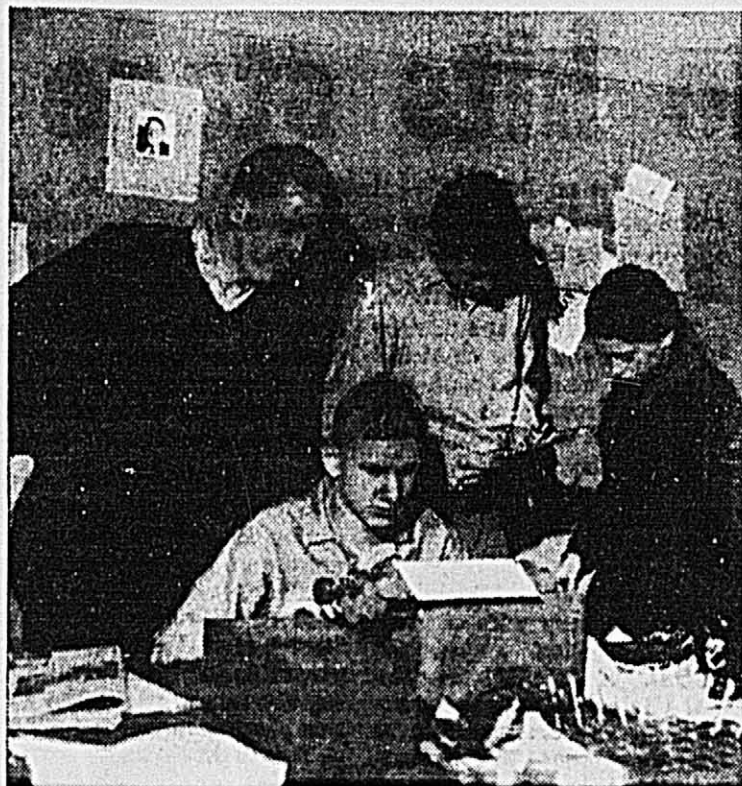
Small faculties

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McGILL**DAILY**

WE CAN'T SPELL EITHER Sports staffers, Bea Taylor and Olav Niilend work out headline (right) while basketball writer, Lawrence Haimovitch, types up story in preparation for the next morning's Daily. Looking on (left) is Dave McFarlane, Sports Editor.

What is journalism? Is it just the art of filling the spaces between the advertising, or is it something more? It is much more.

The journalist must be able to take any topic, however dull, and transform it into an interesting, readable piece. He must be factual without burdening the reader. And he must be accurate.

Actually, it is much easier to say what the student press mustn't be than what it must. Complete independence is its first and most important prerequisite. When this independence is gone, the paper becomes a mere mouthpiece, of the student government, of the administration, or even, perhaps, of one faculty.

It must never become a mere publicity sheet, a place for students to see only what is happening tomorrow, and the day after. The paper should breathe with the student; it should lead their thoughts, make them think, get them mad. It should take stands on every matter, but at the same time it should report campus events accurately. The student press should stir up controversy; it is the only body on campus which has the facilities to do so. The students should reach eagerly for the paper each morning, and react strongly; whether positively or negatively is irrelevant, so long as neither boredom nor disgust result. If the student is angry when he puts down the paper, then that paper has accomplished something.

It must also be remembered that, on all save three Canadian campuses

(the three being Carleton, Ottawa; Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto; and Western, London) the campus paper is the unofficial and only school of journalism. From these beginnings the future journalists must come.

From here, journalistic innovations must come.

The student press should take the initiative; it should jump off the deep end regularly, in an effort to find new and better modes of writing, printing, of laying out copy. Originality must be the keynote; independence, controversy, and originality are the three basic criteria for a successful, worthwhile student press to succeed.

With a circulation of 9,000 the *McGill Daily* spends \$46,000 each year. Half of this comes back from advertising. When it reaches the campus five mornings each week at 9 am, it represents much more than the average student could ever comprehend.

It personifies the fears, tears and sweat of fifteen to fifty individuals, from the freshest staffer who merely counted the number of words in each article, to the managing editor who tried to find that misplaced story at 3 am.

The staff works long, hard hours, its only pay the gratification of seeing ideas and words turn into print, the enjoyment of working with a group which shares common ideals, common goals, common interests, weird and spontaneous parties, and the odd free banquet.



NO TOUCHING A Radio McGill engineer gets set to spin a disk in the control room while the program personalities talk it up in studio (through rear window). Radio McGill is heard on CFCF-FM Monday through Friday from 10 to 11 pm and on Saturday from 8 to 10 pm.

RADIO**McGILL**

Radio McGill, broadcasting through the facilities of CFCF-FM at 92.5 megacycles, enters its fourth year of operation this month.

The only student-run radio organization in the Montreal area, Radio McGill is heard Monday thru Friday from 10 to 11 pm and Saturday evening from 8 to 11 pm.

Although the shows are directed from a university viewpoint, they are aimed at the general public and at youth in particular.

Radio McGill was originally formed to provide an outlet for the creative abilities of McGill students. In the three years since its inception, it has improved tremendously, both in the quality of its programs and in the skill and efficiency with which they are performed.

The station is gradually approaching professional status. At first, only taped shows could be broadcast. These consisted largely of musical hours and poetry or drama readings, interspersed with the occasional interview.

However, since the recent purchase of a mobile unit and more modern studio equipment, Radio McGill has produced a number of remote recordings, that is, recordings made outside the studio itself. This has made possible the broadcast of major campus events and even more recently live programs, both from the studio and from outside points.

Among recent innovations is a direct line from Radio McGill headquarters on the fourth floor (attic) of the Students' Union on Sherbrooke Street

to CFCF. This has eliminated part of the complicated procedure involved in putting on a show.

With the new system, the tape, played at Radio McGill, is heard simultaneously at CFCF and any necessary changes can be made at the studio before the tape is sent to CFCF for transmission.

However, before this stage in production is reached there are numerous behind-the-scenes roles to be played and a half-hour show often requires seven or eight hours of preliminary taping.

Behind every program is an initial idea. This idea is given to a writer who scripts the show, bearing in mind that he must fill the exact amount of time allotted to him. This material is then turned over to an announcer who rehearses the script.

Once the show is on tape the producer finds a time slot at which it can be broadcast. It is then put on a master tape after which it is finally submitted to CFCF for transmission.

The procedure involving CFCF may be necessary at present, but the Managing Board has expressed intentions hopefully of establishing an independent FM station.

Before this can be done, however, Radio McGill must obtain the consent of the Board of Broadcast Governors, and since the BBG does not grant FM licences to student organizations, the University administration will first have to assume financial responsibility of the station. The Students' Society is currently financing Radio McGill.

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The Religious Groups

"to seek the truth"

The university student's faith is rarely a secure one. When one is being introduced to the subtleties of modern philosophy or physics, the Bible stories learned as a child or even the religion learned in high school seems inadequate and unsatisfying. And society in general is going through a period of re-examination of institutional religion, with the university student in particular tending to doubt and question.

The campus religious group does not discourage this doubt, and finds that the student will often emerge with a deeper, more mature conviction. In all facets of its programme, it aims to help the student's faith keep pace with his intellectual growth.

To a degree, the religious group performs the same function at a university as a church or synagogue does in the community. It conducts daily, Sabbath, and holiday services, and provides facilities for religious observances. The chaplain is available for moral and religious counselling. Instruction is provided in the Bible, theology, and related subjects. And, like the church or synagogue, the religious organization usually offers an extensive intellectual, cultural, and social programme as well.

However, not the least function of the religious group is simply to provide a sort of common room, a place where one can come and talk with his fellow students over lunch. The atmosphere in a religious "House" is informal and not very pious, and students can be found playing ping-pong as well as worshipping.

In this way, and through its programmes, the religious group helps make the transition from high school to university easier. The student finds it less difficult to adjust to the atmosphere of the religious "house", much of which is familiar to him, than to adjust to the larger milieu of the university proper.

The programmes of these organizations are run by a student executive, with the advice and assistance of the chaplain, if there is one. They present lectures on literary, political, and philosophical, as well as strictly religious topics. For example, Hillel, the Jewish group, offers a "Meet the Faculty" series, at which McGill professors discuss various aspects of their disciplines. Canterbury, for Anglican students, presented a series on "Contemporary Revolution" in symbols, politics, morality, and religion. These programmes attempt to relate religion to the problem the student encounters in his university life.

The activities of Hillel and Newman House in particular cover a wide range. This is due to the unusual position of Jews and Roman Catholics as distinct cultural and sociological as well as religious groups. It is necessary for these groups, in order to fulfill the needs of the Catholic or Jewish student, almost to be Students' Societies in miniature. Thus Newman held a Newman Ball last year and Hillel just recently organized a dramatic production.

The Christian groups feel that one of their most important interests is to advance the ecumenical movement. Together they conduct a Week

of Prayer for Christian Unity, with a service at a different "House" each day. Many programmes throughout the year are organized jointly by two or more groups, and discussion on an informal level between students of various denominations is encouraged. Organizations such as SCM, being inter-denominational, play a large role in the movement toward unity.

A related concern is inter-faith understanding. The chaplains feel that useful discussion with people of other faiths is impossible without a firm grounding in one's own traditions, and that by helping to provide this grounding, the religious groups are performing a vital rôle in this area. There is also a regular exchange of speakers between Christian and Jewish groups.

The chaplains, organized in a Principal's advisory committee, meet to discuss common problems, and serve as the official voice of religion at McGill. Each individual chaplain is consulted by the university regarding problems peculiar to students of his religious group.

One of their main problems is the increasing difficulty in maintaining personal communication with large numbers of students, as university enrolment burgeons. They all feel the need for more personnel and better facilities.

Their greatest enemy is apathy. They feel that religion does have something to say to the university students; one of their main tasks is to create an interest in religion and maintain it when it is already there, in the hope that it will enrich the student's life.



FATHER BREEN, Chaplain of Newman House, the Roman Catholic students' organization on campus, consecrates the wine at a daily Mass in the House.

THE NATIONAL CLUBS

McGill's reputation has traditionally attracted a large contingent of foreign students, with the majority provided by African, Asian and Caribbean nations of the Commonwealth and British dependencies. About 20% of the present enrollment is drawn from outside of Canada. To integrate these students into the life of the university, and to promote mutual understanding between them and their Canadian counterparts, is the stated purpose of McGill's national clubs.

Although their numbers fluctuate from time to time the foreign student associations currently recognized by the Students' Society include the Africans, Arabs, Chinese, Germans, Hellenes, Indians, Israelis, Italians, Japanese, Latin Americans, Malaysians, Pakistanis, Poles, Ukrainians and West Indians.

As a rule the clubs representing European national groups consist

largely of first or second generation Canadians of the appropriate national background, and they serve primarily a cultural purpose.

The other clubs consist mainly of students whose homes are still in the countries indicated, and who are in Canada only for educational purposes. Most of the groups are open to all students, regardless of origin, who are interested in the countries or areas concerned.

The foreign student, particularly one from a very different cultural background, faces problems of which his Canadian counterpart is often totally unaware. The language, customs, and even (or especially) climate of his new environment appear strange and unfamiliar.

Often he is older than the Canadian student, either because he arrives as a post-graduate or because financial circumstances or different educational background required

him to enter university at a later than normal age. He is usually dependent on financial aid from the university or some other source.

His background and interests tend to be different from those of the Canadian, and opportunities for social contact are limited.

The national clubs provide such students with a nucleus of acquaintances who are familiar, by experience, with his own background and problems of adjustment, but who have been at McGill long enough to serve as a bridge between the new arrivals and the university community.

The clubs sponsor social and cultural activities ranging from speeches and films to dances and celebrations of national holidays. They defend the special interests of their members and attempt to convey their point of view to the campus at large. They are also the means by which foreign

students become acquainted with other student activities, in which many of them play a leading rôle.

Although informal co-operation among national groups at McGill is not of recent origin, it was only a few years ago that the International Students' Association was formed to co-ordinate the activities of the national clubs and provide for co-operation among them. A federation of the national clubs, this association consists also of interested individuals unaffiliated with any of them. It serves as the spokesman for the foreign student at McGill.

In past years the ISA has encouraged member clubs to sponsor "weeks" of social and cultural activities connected with their national backgrounds. This year, as the number of such occasions continued to grow, the ISA instead sponsored an International Week combining the usual "weeks" into one.

The primary function of a political club at the university is political education. Membership in a political club is a means of keeping abreast of current affairs.

The club also acts to proclaim the ideology and philosophy of its party. This relationship is vis-à-vis the campus. The club is supposed to be independent of party controls, and thus does not accept blindly the platform of its party. Rather it questions, criticizes, challenges, moderates, and even amends.

In order to fulfill its primary objective of education, the club brings speakers to the campus to discuss various ideas, such as co-operation and education, the role of the Member of Parliament, the flag, and even birth control. This year the YCL (Young Communist League), featured a speaker who voiced his opinion on freedom of the press. The NDP (New Democratic Party), brought in a guest to discuss the importance of the role of the Member of Parliament.

In addition, a political club publishes bulletins and newspapers for students to read. Debates and political forums are also used as instruments of education.

At McGill, there are five parties: the New Democratic Party, the Liberals, the Progressive Conservatives, the Young Communist League, and the Congress Towards Canadian Maturity.

Campus Political Parties

All parties campaign each January for seats in the Model Parliament held each February. Each party brings in Members of Parliament or other dignitaries to deliver address and stimulate interest in their policies. Model Parliament will be held in the Students' Union on February 9, 10, and 11 at 8 pm.

The Liberal Club has always been strongest on campus. For a decade, they have not lost an election, and have either been the government or allied itself with another party so as to form a coalition government. The Liberals publish a regular bulletin.

The Conservative Club has been waning in power over the years. Last year the Tories failed to get enough seats to form the official Opposition.

The NDP has been increasing its strength over the years. The

Club is very policy-minded and is ideologically oriented. Last year the Party formed the official opposition. This year, with a more active program behind them, the party leaders are optimistic.

The YCL was recognized as a legal political club last term. Always very active, especially with its newspaper, "Roots", YCL won four seats (they hope to win six this year) in the last election and supported the minority Liberal government.

CTCM is a dissident Liberal-minded protest movement. It is not allied, campaigns little, has few members, and little policy. It exists as a protest to what it feels are parties which must represent the views of their National Party. CTCM has no off-campus political affiliations.



ALWAYS A SMILE The Hon. John Turner (right), Liberal MP for St. Lawrence-St. George, the McGill riding, stands beside the man he defeated in the last federal election, Egan Chambers, the Tory. The two statesmen got together at the political sections of the Activities' Night display in September.

IDEAS UNEXPRESSED ...

... REMAIN IDEAS UNKNOWN

The Debating Union

Much of the philosophy behind any debating society is, of course, related to the art of public speaking — and art it certainly is. Public speaking is a primary requisite for leader-

ship because of the importance of communication in the affairs of men. Since it is the responsibility of the University to provide the community with men and women capable of serving

it with their intellectual skills, these same men and women must receive the opportunity of acquiring the ability to express themselves articulately.

At McGill, the Debating Union provides that opportunity. Although it is run solely with the resources, both financial and administrative, of students, its function is no less vital.

Every term, year after year, a certain core of freshmen seek out the training provided by the Union. The Debating Union, in fact, attempts to encourage the reticent and even the uninvolved university student to avail themselves of its programs, with the hope that this type of training will, from that time, be an invaluable personal asset to each of them.

To this end, the Debating Union sponsors an array of events in debating and public speaking for all McGill students. Beginning in October, a comprehensive program is offered for all persons who have never debated intercollegiate. For those interested in representing the University in competition, trials are held to select the Intercollegiate teams, which travel to tournaments held annually in the United States and other parts of Canada. Every third year, in the Fall term, two members are sent on a debating tour of the United Kingdom. The Union hosts the renowned Winter Carnival Debating Tournament, attended every February by universities and colleges from

across the continent, and the Annual International Tournament for High Schools. This particular tournament, which was held for the third time in January of this year, was participated in by forty-six schools, with the winning high school coming from New York City.

For McGillians, the Union also offers competitions in public speaking for the Bovey Shield (best freshman speaker), the Redford Cup (best impromptu speaker), the Women's Union Trophy (best woman speaker), and the Talbot-Papineau Cup (best speaker at the University).

The second function of the Debating Union lies in the realm of public affairs. The Society seeks to enrich the intellectual quality of the campus through its public events program. In public addresses and panel discussions, the Debating Union probes into the political, economic, and social affairs of society.

Penal conditions, civil rights, Canadian federalism, and free trade with the United States are examples of some of the subjects that are brought before the campus every term. The purpose of this service is quite evident. It is to encourage concern among a student body of diverse personal interests for the collective problems of our society.



WE ARE GATHERED HERE TODAY... This was the scene in the valley of the Three Bares opposite the Arts Building last October during one of the Debating Union's Hyde Park "Speechathons". These noon hour events provided a platform for any student to get up and address his fellows on any topic he desired for as long as he desired or until he was physically removed from the stage by the overzealous and highly critical crowd. These events drew over 2,000 spectators each time, and will resume next fall.

THE SMALL FACULTIES

the all-female school of Physical and Occupational Therapy (P.O.T.) offers two courses leading to qualification as therapists. The degree course, of five years duration, leads to a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical and Occupational Therapy (B.Sc. (P.O.T.)). With this degree, the graduate is qualified to work in either the physical or occupational field.

a The first year of this course is exactly the same as the first year of the general science course. In subsequent years, however, the student divides her time between subjects of a general scientific nature, subjects of a therapeutic nature, and between practical work in a hospital. Hours spent in practical work range from seven hours

per week in second year, to 20 hours each week in fifth year.

In the diploma course, the graduate qualifies to work in only one of the two fields — physical or occupational. The first two years of the course are the same as those for a degree, but in the final year the student chooses her specialty and is required to do her 20 hours of practical work in that specialty.

Admission to either course requires an over-all average of 70%, though special consideration is given to those with average of from 65-70% who excelled in their sciences. As with all students, summer-employment opportunities aren't good, but a shortage of 'physios' throughout Canada has led to excellent permanent-job openings.

n Another all-female course is the Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree (B.Sc.N.). This five year course, like P.O.T., offers a combination of the sciences, humanities, and theoretical — as well as practical — nursing. Here too, an average of 70% in Junior Matriculation Examinations is required for admission.

u The first year in B.Sc.N. is the same as in P.O.T.; it follows the first year general science curricula. In following years, the prospective nurses take courses in the arts and sciences as well as in nursing. Lectures cover all fields of general and specialized nursing, including medical-surgical and psychiatric nursing.

r Girls in this course need not worry about summer employment.

From second to fifth year, the B.Sc.N. students spend 4 months as practice nurses in a hospital. They live in the nurses' residence within the hospital and take on all the duties of a hospital-trained student nurse.

Girls get a one month holiday between the termination of the practice-nursing and the beginning of the next academic year. In the summer of first year, only 7 weeks are spent in the hospital.

Graduates of nursing usually obtain either supervisory positions, such as Head Nurses, or teaching positions after graduation. However they can become practical nurses if they wish. B.Sc.N. offers a girl a rounded education in the arts and sciences, as well as good professional training.

p The degree in Physical Education (B.Ed. — Phys. Ed.) constitutes a small division within the larger Institute of Education. The four-year course is designed for students wishing to prepare for specialist teaching in physical education. Total enrollment in the course is at present 58.

h The first two years of study are spent at Macdonald College, a branch of McGill University, situated in St. Anne de Bellevue; the last two years being spent at McGill. Graduates of this four-year course usually become high school teachers, although many do teach in elementary schools.

y There is also a two-year diploma course in Physical Education, given at Macdonald, which leads to Elementary School teaching only.

s An overall average of 65% in the Junior Matriculation Examinations is the admission requirement to the first year of the course. Throughout their studies, students

take academic subjects in the Arts and Sciences, which complement their courses in Physical Education methods. The students are also given an opportunity each year to practice-teach in both elementary schools and high schools.

Special training outside the classroom is given to students in the degree course. Included is a two-week camping course in the Laurentians, a week-long ski school, and a three-week period of intensive instruction in outdoor activities.

At the end of second year, students are required to do field work for at least four weeks. This includes work at a summer camp or at some other recreation institute.

Physical Education students, like music students, find it easy to get summer employment at camps, because they are specialists. After graduation, there is a strong demand for their skills.

m The Faculty of Music, the smallest faculty on campus, consists this year of 192 aspiring musicians, composers, and teachers. While only twelve students will graduate this year, this small number is not due to a large failure rate — for nearly everyone who completes the course eventually graduates — but is due rather to a large number of drop-outs.

u The Mus. B. in Composition includes courses such as harmony, aural training, and conducting, as well as electives in an academic field.

s Those who are reading for a degree in Performance may play either piano, organ, or stringed or other orchestral instruments including flute, trumpet and clarinet, or try voice and opera.

i A student may also follow the course in School Music. During the

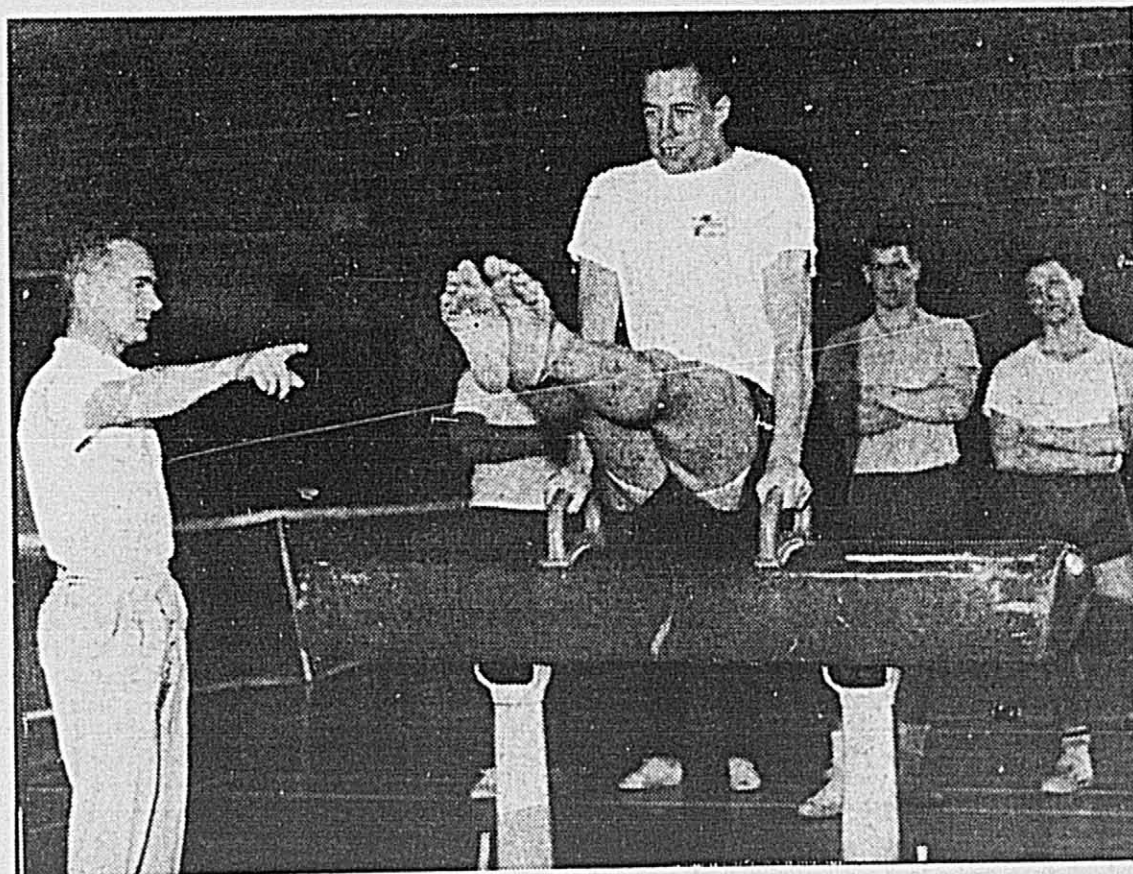
first three years of this program, he will combine both theoretical and practical studies. In fourth year, he will go to Macdonald College to study teaching techniques. Such a graduate is qualified to be a music teacher in either elementary school or high school.

Students in the Faculty of Music can readily find summer jobs as there is a strong demand for music counsellors at children's camps. Graduates may choose from a wide variety of occupations in the creative, performance, or teaching branches of the field.

During the academic year the Faculty of Music holds many recitals, concerts, and special lectures. Admission into the Faculty requires a minimum academic average of 65%. High school students must write matriculation papers in both practical and theoretical music.

The "Small Faculties" are so-named because of their relatively limited size. None has more than three hundred registered students, so when compared with the fourteen hundred members of Arts and Science, they do seem "puny".

The limited enrollment, however, presents many advantages. Student-professor relationships are more personal, professors having more time to devote to an individual. Smaller lectures also promote closer friendships with classmates.



Students in the Faculty of Physical Education go through their paces at a gymnastics class. Upon completion of their course they may assume teaching posts at the High School level.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1965

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Telephone 288-2244. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Executive Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St.
RADIO-TV Printing Co.

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Student responsibility

This issue of the High School Supplement has concentrated on student activities. Though these are often referred to as "extra-curricular" activities, meaning OUTSIDE the prescribed course of studies, we students feel that they are as much a part of our education as the hours we spend in a classroom. The reasons behind our conviction are very clear.

Student activities provide the practical application of that knowledge which we acquire from our texts. For example, the undergraduate who plans to enter journalism, and is therefore following an honours curriculum in, perhaps, Economics and Political Science, would gain immeasurably from his experience on a school newspaper. Not only would this experience aid him in his journalistic endeavours, but his studies, when seen in a practical light, would take on new meaning and importance.

An even clearer example is that of a student planning to follow a career in aviation-science. In this case, that student could conceivably learn as much from work

with, say, the Rocket Society, as he would learn through his formal studies. These activities will not only give the student an opportunity to utilize his new learning, but they provide him with experience in dealing with his fellows, interacting with the other members of society.

Moreover, it is through participation in these events that a student learns to accept responsibility — responsibility for his actions, responsibility for any funds he must manage, and ultimately, responsibility for the success or failure of his project.

These are only the benefits that will accrue to the individual from his participation in student affairs; there are also the benefits that will accrue to society.

According to the syndicalist theory of student action, students form a distinct, recognizable class within society — the "young intellectual workers' class". Members of this class have the right (and the duty!) to make known their views, and present suggestions, on any problems facing society. The Minister of Education has commented favourably on this notion of student action several times, the most recent occasion being in his New Year's Message to the Province.

However, we must not lose sight of the key to all these activities. The only way a student will learn to shoulder responsibility is by being given responsibility. The only way a student will gain administrative experience from his activities is by running these activities. The only way society will benefit from student action is by letting the students act.

This has not always been the case within the high schools. A high school Editor's remarks are often carefully changed to conform to the Administration's point of view before they are published. Many Students' Councils cannot hold an official meeting unless a member of the Administration is present. And yet, these same Editors and Council Members will, within two years time, be allowed to vote in the elections of their Province.

This is not to say that there is no place within student activities for members of a school's Administration. Quite to the contrary. The advice of these older and more experienced persons is indeed very helpful, if not necessary, for the successful culmination of a project conducted by the younger students. But Administrative "guidance" all too often becomes a purely negative force, vetoing ideas outright, rather than developing them along the right track. This then, is one of the major complaints of all high school students.

It must not be forgotten that students — and teenagers in general — of today are not at the same level as those of yesterday. As the government's voting decision has shown, the modern 18 year-old is as mature, knowledgeable, and responsible as his 21 year-old counterpart of perhaps a decade ago. The organization of high school student activities must therefore change to reflect this new reality.

University Model United Nations

Among all the campus activities, the University Model United Nations (U.M.U.N.) is unique in one respect: it alone is a joint venture sponsored and organized by all four Montreal universities, McGill, the Université de Montréal, Sir George Williams, and Loyola.

That this should be the case, illustrates the degree to which the students at each of these institutions are isolated. But to the student who is interested in meeting and working with his counterparts, and particularly to the English-speaking student who is anxious to become acquainted with students at the U. of M., the U.M.U.N. acts as a valuable bridge.

The U.M.U.N. was born in 1959 at McGill. It was originally a Model Security Council, attracting delegates from colleges in Quebec and eastern Ontario. The project was so enthusiastically received, however, that it was expanded the following year, and the other Montreal universities were invited to act as co-sponsors.

Since that time, it has never stopped growing. Last year some eighty countries were represented by almost two hundred delegates from sixty universities throughout Canada and the U.S.

The U.M.U.N. takes place during four days in February. The most popular feature on the program is always the General Assembly sessions; during these sessions the delegates debate resolutions dealing with current international problems or disputes.

The countries which each university is to represent are assigned some time in advance so that the necessary preparatory work can be done. In addition, a large number of countries send diplomatic advisors from their Ottawa embassies or from their U.N. delegations in New York to assist the students in interpreting the policies of the countries which they are representing.

Apart from the General Assembly, there are also meetings of the Security Council and the Economic and Social

Council. These smaller groups, the former composed of eleven and the latter of eighteen nations, afford the delegates a chance to probe more deeply into such problems as Cyprus or the Congo.

These sessions, however, are only one side of the picture. They give the participants an opportunity to see how the U.N. actually functions, how resolutions are presented and problems debated. But the U.M.U.N. also aspires to discuss the structure of the United Nations itself as an organization, examining its potentialities and its weaknesses. For this purpose, there are guest speakers and panel discussions.

For example, last year a panel chaired by Professor Brecher of McGill and composed of His Excellency C.T. Nylander, High Commissioner for Ghana, Vladimir Moltchanov, First Secretary at the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Ottawa, and Nathan Pelcovits, Special Assistant to the Assistant-Secretary of State for Interna-

tional Organizations at the U.S. State Department, examined the structure of the U.N.

The panel inquired into the present "one state — one vote" system, into the necessity for expanding the size of the Security Council, and so on. Another panel delved into the financial problems which are presently causing so much tension and trouble. Speakers from the U.N. Secretariat, journalists, and diplomats also addressed the delegates.

In short, the University Model U.N. accomplishes three things: it affords students from universities throughout North America the opportunity to meet each other; it encourages tolerance and an understanding of international affairs by having students discuss and defend the viewpoints of countries other than their own; and it gives them an insight into the operation and functioning of the United Nations, along with a more profound appreciation of its possibilities and potentialities.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

As this issue has tried to show, the number of student clubs and organizations at McGill literally runs into the hundreds. This is due, in part, to the wide variety of interests held by the ten thousand students at McGill. It is also due, however, to the philosophy behind all student activities.

According to this philosophy, student activities should not be considered in the "extra-curricular" sense. That is, they are not an addition — a superfluous accessory — to the classroom education. Rather, they are an integral part of a student's education complementing, NOT supplementing, his formal studies.

Every student at McGill is automatically a member of the Students' Society. The fees for his membership are set by general meetings of the student body, and are collected by the University as part of the regular tuition fees. The money is then turned over to the Students' Society.

It is obvious that the University administration must have a high regard for student government if it is willing to collect these fees as part of its own procedure, and then turn the funds over to the students to spend as they wish. How, and when, this money is handled brings us to the actual set-up of student government at McGill.

THE SUPREME GOVERNING AUTHORITY

The governing authority of the Students' Society is vested in the Students' Council, which is composed solely of members elected from the different faculties. The Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily also sits on the Council, but he does not have a vote. It is ultimately this body which is responsible for all student affairs at the University.

Within the Students' Council, there is an Executive made up of the President, and the two Vice-Presidents of the Students' Society, all of whom are elected by campus-wide vote. In addition, the Finance Director and the Editor-in-Chief of the Daily (again without a vote) sit on the Executive.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF DAILY

The Editor of the Daily does not vote because his position is not an elected one. However he still sits on Council because, as the person exercising sole authority over the campus press, it is necessary for him to be aware of all the detailed deliberations of the government.

Basically, the Students' Council and its Executive sanction student activities, handle applications for any new clubs or organizations, and pass budgets for those groups that require money. Moreover, it

must represent student opinion to the provincial and federal governments, and to the public-at-large.

This last function, the representation of student opinion, has become increasingly important during the last few years. Governments, today, believe that students form a distinctive class within society.

For this reason, the students are called upon to present briefs and memoranda, and to form study commissions on many major problems facing society. It is only the duly elected governments of the different student bodies which can effectively arouse and present such student opinion.

The Students' Council also has the power to assess fines of up to \$50 on a student and to cancel a student's membership in the Society for behaviour that is damaging to the University's reputation. It can refer extreme cases, such as examination irregularities, to the University administration.

"UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETIES"

It is difficult, however, for one central body, like the Students' Council, to be aware of the needs and interests of all students in all faculties. Each faculty, therefore has its own local student administration, which is subordinate to the Students' Council. However, these "Undergraduate Societies" are free to run their own local affairs as they see fit, with money they collect themselves.

Thus, for example, the Engineering Undergraduate Society runs activities that are of interest mainly to Engineers; or that show others what Engineers are doing and thinking. An example of this is Engineering Week, which was held recently, and which featured exhibits by all branches of Engineering. It was open to the general public, as well as to students from all faculties.

"HOME" STUDENTS' UNION

The home of student government is the Students' Union on Sherbrooke Street, just

across from the campus. This four-storey building is run and financed completely by a board of student officials. The Union houses meeting rooms, a ballroom, and the offices of the different clubs and organizations that run the activities of the Students' Society.

In addition there is a grill-room and a cafeteria within the Union, which serve full-course meals or light snacks. The grill-room, equipped with a juke-box, is the favorite campus convening spot. The profits of the grill-room and the cafeteria, which are operated by a professional catering firm, go to the Students' Society.

The Union also houses the paid professional staff of the Students' Society. This staff includes a Secretary-Treasurer, several secretaries, and a

- of the students
- by the students
- for the students

bookkeeper who are hired by the students to handle the major office work. Over a quarter of a million dollars passes annually through the hands of the Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT IN STAGE OF TRANSITION

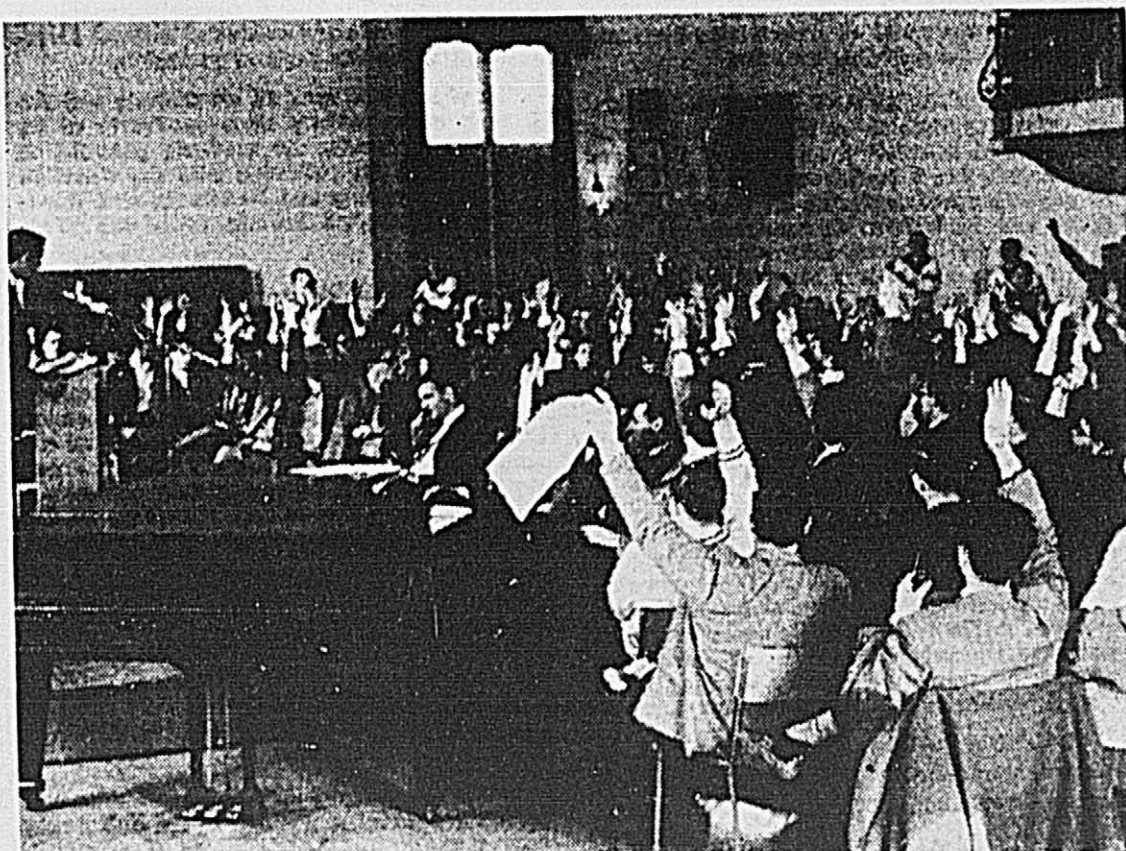
Student government at McGill is currently in a stage of transition. This student body, rapidly increasing in size, and further influenced by a new view of the student — a student participating in the activities of all of society — has had to prepare a major revision of its Constitution.

However, any changes in this Constitution will be self-imposed, and once instituted, they will leave McGill with one of the most autonomous and, therefore freest, student governments in North America...and the world.

Not only is the Students' Society changing its Constitution, but it will soon be changing its home. Scheduled for completion this spring is a three and a half million dollar building on McTavish Street, which will replace the "old" Union, or "Cro-Magnon House" as it has come to be called.

The "New Union" is being built by the University, however it will be turned over to the Students' Society upon completion, with students still maintaining control over their "home".

Ten thousand members; two and a quarter million dollar-budget; complete autonomy. Student government at McGill is big business, and experience has proven to the authorities that this is the best possible situation. And that's why student government at McGill will remain exactly that — government by the students.



AS IN GRECIAN TIMES

the right to vote is exercised at McGill. Above we see an Open Meeting of the Students' Society held in the old Union Ballroom. These semi-annual affairs allow the students to voice their personal opinions to members of the Students' Executive Council. At present, a new Students' Society Constitution is being considered by Council. After an Open Meeting, to be held in mid-February, this Constitution will be voted on in the form of a referendum.

A MUSICAL CAMPUS

The college bands

Bands at McGill play a vital role in affording student musicians the chance to retain their connection with music. At McGill there are two official bands; the Redmen Marching Band and the Symphonic Band.

The REDMEN MARCHING BAND is the official football band of the University. As such, it marches at McGill Redmen football games, pep rallies, and parades.

The band must be ready to play at the first game of the season, therefore it organizes as soon as possible after registration. An executive is appointed in the Spring and these people are responsible for the rush training in September. The band president is in charge of co-ordinating all activities and making sure that stadium arrangements are satisfactory.

Other executive positions include band manager, equipment manager, and librarian. The managers are responsible for distributing uniforms and instruments, and for arranging travelling accommodations for out-of-town games. The librarian is in charge of all music, both purchasing and distributing it. An important member of any marching band

is the drum major, and at McGill he is expected to aid in planning half-time routines as well as leading them on the field.

The half-time show is actually much easier to carry out than would be expected. The first few practices are devoted entirely to learning marching techniques under the tutelage of the drum major. After a few basic manoeuvres are mastered, the actual half-time show is introduced. New band members never cease to be amazed at how easily and quickly the steps of the show are learned. It is band policy to introduce approximately three new marching routines during the course of the season. Music, however, is changed from show to show, in order to accompany the Majorettes in their numbers.

The music of the marching band is not at all difficult to play. The purpose of the band is not to give a serious concert, but rather to provide the stadium with an atmosphere of football colour and college spirit. This is accomplished by playing college songs and cheers. The big number of the half-time show, the accompaniment for the majorettes, is usually a song from Broadway or one of a similar type.

Members of the band enjoy many benefits from their association with the organization. Perhaps the greatest of these "extra incentives" are the football trips. Each year, in addition to 3 home games, the band plays at 2 out-of-town football contests; one each in Kingston and Toronto. The trip to Kingston lasts only one day, the train leaving Saturday morning and returning that night. The Toronto train leaves Montreal Friday afternoon and students return when they want, usually on Sunday. The Athletics' Department provides each member of the band with return train tickets, spending money, and, in Toronto, a room for Friday night in the Royal York Hotel.

The MCGILL SYMPHONIC BAND is the official concert band of the University. It performs at campus convocations, concerts and other important McGill functions.

Auditions for the Band are held in early October and practices begin shortly thereafter. The Band Director is a professional music teacher, usually appointed from outside the University. He is in charge of the actual musical performance of the Band. Assisting the Director is an appointed student executive.

At the head of this executive is the president, who is responsible for the band and executive. Other positions include secretary-treasurer, manager, publicity, campus representative, and head librarian. These posts are operated along the same lines as the corresponding ones on the executive of the Marching Band.

The music is of a more serious nature than that of the Marching Band. The objective of the band is to provide interested musicians with an opportunity to play serious music in their spare time. Generally a high standard is maintained throughout the school year.

The quality of their performances have made it possible for the Symphonic Band to arrange exchange visits with other universities. These trips have proved to be very popular in the past and they have become a definite feature of the band's itinerary.

The bands, Symphonic and Marching, provide the incoming student with a choice between two types of music. Both bands reward their members with many benefits, musical and otherwise, and freshmen are urged to give the idea of membership in a band serious consideration.

Science clubs complement classwork

Of the numerous clubs and societies at McGill, among the most rewarding are the numerous science associations which attempt to combine student enthusiasm with professional interest. These clubs have coordinated their efforts this year under a Science Council, whose organ "The Science Journal" is to feature specialized articles on the various scientific disciplines written entirely by undergraduate students.

The general policy of the Science Council is to provide coherent educational and social activities for students having a special or secondary interest in scientific affairs. Some fascinating activities in the world of science have been undertaken by the following societies:

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY — regarded by many university students as the most active and distinguished association on campus, the Pre-Med Society has a traditional record of service in promoting and exploring all aspects of medicine and its history. Its honorary president is Dr. Wilder Penfield, internationally known neurosurgeon, and retired head of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Besides holding weekly meetings and discussion groups, the undergraduate medical society sponsors noted scientists to speak on the latest scientific and medical advances, and to probe the problems confronting medical science vis-a-vis the public.

The Pre-Med Society organizes a first-aid course under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, sponsors a volunteer program at the Verdun Protestant Hospital, conducts guided tours to Montreal hospitals and pharmaceutical houses, and invites panelists concerned with birth control problems or studying behavioural tendencies of sexual deviants.

The society publishes its own journal and receives cooperation from professional medical bodies in Canada and the U.S.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY — this club is devoted to examining and observing those aspects of the social sciences that deal with the origin and evolution of human society. The federated group promotes the interest in social phenomena arising from the progress of civilization through films, tours, and lectures by social scientists. It supplements the formal university training by also publishing a

journal treating the ethnology, culture and geographical distribution of man.

MONTEREGIAN GEOLOGY CLUB — is an undergraduate society promoting the interest in geology through extra-curricular activities — social and scientific. Realizing the paucity of geological teaching on the secondary level, the Monteregian Club makes an all-out effort to stimulate the study and appreciation of geology by organizing on-the-spot field trips throughout the province. Students study at first hand, rock formations and bring back samples to examine in the laboratory. The club has inspected operating mines in Noranda and conducted mineral investigations under the aegis of geologists.

Membership is open to all students and the Club is active socially since one-fourth of its members is female. Its academic potential is reinforced by its affiliation with the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and it publishes a geological bulletin called the "Thin Section."

ROCKET SOCIETY — a relatively new and unusual group, the McGill Rocket Society is composed of active undergraduates interested in rocketry and space exploration. Although some of its members in the past have successfully launched one-half pound orbital devices, present Department of Transport regulations forbid the firing of any instrument on any range without supervisory control by government authorities. Legal red tape prevents such launchings in Canada for the moment.

The Club is supported by engineering and physical scientists, and shows technical films produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration agency in the U.S. Members are also following closely the progress of McGill's High Altitude Research Project (HARP) aided by the U.S. Defence Department and based in Barbados.

Affiliation with the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute is being sought by the club executive and visits to research and industrial centres are planned later this year.

This representative survey of the scientific associations at McGill underscores the valuable, albeit amateurly organized, work carried on by them. Because of their "open-door policy", the clubs thrive with the support of their specialized and non-specialized members alike.



DIAMONDS HO! Members of the Monteregian Geology Club stake their claim for diamonds on the Lower Campus. They maintain that there are diamonds beneath the soil and that they now possess all rights to these. Membership in this Club is open to all students interested in Geology.